

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF SUNBURY-ON-THAMES.

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Sanitary Inspector

1937

ALEXANDER URQUHART M.A., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF SUNBURY-ON-THAMES.

LIST OF MEMBERS—1937

Chairman—COUNCILLOR L. H. BROWN.

Vice-Chairman—COUNCILLOR H. CLARKSON.

SUNBURY WARD

H. CLARKSON, Kenwyn, Rooksmead Road, Sunbury.
S. DAVIDSON, 2 Riverside, Sunbury.
C. E. DAVIES, Manor Farm, Green Street, Sunbury.
Mrs. B. C. LANGBRIDGE, Weir View, Thames Street, Sunbury.
G. H. L. MASON, 47 The Avenue, Sunbury.

SUNBURY COMMON WARD

G. H. ARCHER, Rosebanks, Green Street, Sunbury Common.
L. H. BROWN, Caradoc, The Avenue, Sunbury Common.
P. BRYANT, Bishopsgate, Staines Road, Sunbury Common.
J. DESMOND, Cowley Villa, French Street, Sunbury Common.

ASHFORD AND HALLIFORD WARD

L. B. HIRST, Frith Grange, Upper Halliford.
E. ROWLAND, Chudleigh, Staines Road, Ashford Common.
J. H. TICKNER, The Goat Inn, Upper Halliford.

SHEPPERTON WARD

The Hon. Mrs. M. H. BOUWENS, Old Manor House, Littleton
R. HARRISON, Rest-a-Wyle, Ash Rd., Shepperton (*d. Dec. 11, 1937*)
Mrs. G. HAYES-JONES, Hedge Corner, Watersplash Rd., Shepperton
J. H. KAYE, Highfield Road, Shepperton.
W. READ, Broadlands, Laleham Road, Shepperton.
W. G. GOFF, 31 Squires Road, Shepperton.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1937

Chairman : COUNCILLOR G. H. ARCHER

Vice-Chairman : COUNCILLOR Mrs. M. H. BOUWENS

Councillors :

Mrs. B. C. Langbridge	C. E. Davies
J. H. Tickner	Mrs. G. Hayes-Jones
P. Bryant	W. Read

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1937

(a) *Medical Officer of Health (part time)* :
ALEXANDER URQUHART, M.A., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(b) *Sanitary Inspector (whole time)*
T. J. MOORE, M.R. San. I., M.S.I.A.

(c) *Assistant (whole time)*
T. STEEL, Cert. R. San. I.

Clerk : Mrs. O. W. LUKYN, A.I.H.P.H.

ANNUAL REPORT
Medical Officer of Health
Sunbury-on-Thames Urban District Council
1937.

*To the Chairman and members of the Urban District Council
of Sunbury-on-Thames.*

Mr. CHAIRMAN, LADIES and GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for 1937, on the Sanitary Circumstances, the Sanitary Administration, and the Vital Statistics of the District, in accordance with the requirements and instructions of the Minister of Health.

The District comprises the Parishes of Sunbury, Shepperton and Littleton, and part of the Parish of Ashford known as Ashford Common; and is divided into the following wards, viz.—

Sunbury	...	...	...	...	5 members
Sunbury Common			...	...	4 members
Shepperton	...	...	...	...	5 members
Ashford and Halliford	...		...	...	3 members

Statistics and Natural and Social Conditions of the Area

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	5,695
Population	...	...	...	...	15,940

(Estimated by the Registrar- General for 1937, showing an increase of only 290. The number of new houses erected in 1937 was 364 Our estimated population for 1937 is 18,500.

Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	5,488
Rateable value	...	...	...	£178,611
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	£711

The general contour of the District is flat, the ground water is fairly high and the subsoil is mostly gravel and sand with bands of clay intervening. The nature of the subsoil is a material factor in creating healthy conditions, due to good drainage by filtration.

Within the District is the large “ Queen Mary Reservoir ” which has a circumference of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles at the top, is 38 feet deep and comprises 723 acres covered by water.

A great deal of building development is taking place in the District and many new houses have been and are being erected by the Council and by private enterprise. The population is rapidly increasing in consequence. New roads have been made and Town Planning improvements are carried out, which add to the natural amenities, while maintaining the rural and residential character of the District.

There is no staple industry in the District other than Agriculture, Rose growing and Dairy farming, but the following industrial centres are situated within the Area :

The British Thermostat Co. Ltd.

The Patent Impermeable Millboard Co. Ltd.

The Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. (Research Department).

The following schedule shows the various Recreation Grounds and Open Spaces owned by the Council :—

Cedars Recreation Ground, Sunbury, with 3 Hard tennis courts and 2 football pitches	...	10.234 acres.
Rivermead Island and Foreshore, Sunbury, with Open-Air Swimming Bath	... ..	3.569 acres.
Old Bathing Field, Sunbury	... ..	2.288 acres.
King's Lawn, Sunbury	... ..	0.056 acres.
Church Green and Flower Pot Green, Sunbury		.027 and .30 acres.
Brickle Bridge, Sunbury	... ..	.192 acres.
Upper Halliford Green	... ..	1.16 acres.
Shepperton Recreation Ground, with 1 football pitch	... ..	4.128 acres.
Windmill Common	... ..	4.403 acres.
Lower Halliford Green	... ..	4.053 acres.
Littleton Recreation Ground, with 1 football and 1 cricket pitch	... ..	4.038 acres.
Chertsey Road Green, Ashford Common	...	.907 acres.
Towing Path, Shepperton	... ..	2.17 acres.
Groveley Recreation Ground	... ..	2.859 acres.

These public spaces with their facilities for sport and recreation contribute to the high standard of health in the District.

VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS

	Total	Males	Females
Legitimate ...	237 (262)	130 (133)	107 (129)
Illegitimate	10 (17)	7 (8)	3 (9)
	<hr/> 247 (279) <hr/>	<hr/> 137 (141) <hr/>	<hr/> 110 (138) <hr/>

(Figures in brackets are for the previous year)

Birth Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population

15.4 (18.35)

England and Wales 14.9 (14.8)

STILLBIRTHS

Total	Males	Females
11 (12)	8 (5)	3 (7)
Rate per 1000 (live and stillbirth) 16.2 (19.14)		

DEATHS

Total	Males	Females
182 (138)	93 (70)	89 (68)

Death rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population 11.4 (9.7)

England and Wales 12.4 (12.1)

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES 1 (1)

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age

Deaths under 1 year ...	10	(13)
All infants per 1000 live births	40.4	(46.59)
Legitimate infants per 1000 live births	33.7	(39.39)
Illegitimate infants per 1000 live births	8.43	(7.16)
Deaths from measles (all ages)	Nil	(Nil)
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil	(1)
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	1	(1)

Chief Causes of Death in 1937

The chief causes of death (all ages) in 1937 were as follows :

	Males	Females	Total
Heart Disease	20 (19)	20 (15)	40 (34)
Cancer	9 (13)	21 (10)	30 (23)

Of the deaths registered in the District in 1937, 33 were of persons between 60 and 70 years of age (19 males, 14 females); 51 were of persons between 70 and 80 years of age (25 male, 26 females); and 25 were of persons between 80 and 90 years of age (14 males, 11 females), 6 were persons over 90 (all females, 90, 90, 92, 94, 98 and 100.)

Vital Statistics for past 8 Years

	Birth Rate per 1000 population	Death Rate per 1000 population	Infant Mortality Death Rate per 1000 live births (under 1 year)
1930	19.6	7.9	36.9
1931	19.2	11.02	19.4
1932	18.78	12.13	97.2
1933	14.34	12.57	42.45
1934	18.16	11.32	53.23
1935	17.27	8.57	29.23
1936	18.35	9.07	46.59
1937	15.4	11.4	40.4

Other Statistics for the past 8 years

	Population	No of Inhabited Houses	Rateable Value	Sum Represented by a 1d. rate
1930	12,989	3,314	£138,776	£537
1931	13,330	3,454	£139,269	£550
1932	13,679	3,537	£147,006	£569
1933	14,080	4,060	£150,592	£573
1934	14,519	4,298	£161,200	£603
1935	15,050	4,890	£160,983	£614
1936	15,200	5,124	£169,031	£684
1937	15,940	5,488	£178,611	£711

Deaths in 1937, classified by Ages and Causes

DISEASE.	All Ages	Under 1 y'r	Years 1-2	Years 3-5	Years 6-10	Years 11-15	Years 16-20	Years 21-25	Years 26-35	Years 36-45	Years 46-55	Years 56-65	Over 65
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	4
Influenza ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	1
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous diseases ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Syphilis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Cancer, malignant disease ...	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	14
Diabetes ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage &c. ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3
Heart Disease ...	40	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	10	27
Aneurysm ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other circulatory diseases ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4
Bronchitis ...	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	8	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Other respiratory diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peptic Ulcer ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Diarrhoea &c. (Under 2 years) ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of Liver ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other digestive diseases ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	3
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Sepsis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other puerperal causes ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital debility, premature Births, malformations, &c. ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senility ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Suicide ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Other Violence ...	9	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	3	—	—	—
Other defined diseases ...	22	2	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	1	3	9
Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	182	7	2	—	—	4	8	5	9	10	16	29	92

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL DEATH-RATES AND CASE- RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1937.

(England and Wales, London, 125 Great Towns and 148 Smaller Towns)

(*Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns*)

	England and Wales	125 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County
	Rates per 1,000 Population			
Births:-				
Live	14.9	14.9	15.3	13.3
Still	0.60	0.67	0.64	0.54
Deaths:-				
All Causes	12.4	12.5	11.9	12.3
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Small-pox	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01
Scarlet Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Whooping Cough	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.06
Diphtheria	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.05
Influenza	0.45	0.39	0.42	0.38
Violence	0.54	0.45	0.42	0.51
Notifications:-				
Small-pox	0.00	—	0.00	—
Scarlet Fever	2.33	2.56	2.42	2.09
Diphtheria	1.49	1.81	1.38	1.93
Enteric Fever	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05
Erysipelas	0.37	0.43	0.34	0.44
Pneumonia	1.36	1.58	0.20	0.18
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births			
Deaths under 1 year of age	58	62	55	60
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.8	7.9	3.2	12.0
Maternal Mortality:-				
Puerperal Sepsis	0.97	} Not available		
Others	2.26			
Total	3.23			
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and still)			
Maternal Mortality:-				
Puerperal Sepsis	0.94	} Not available		
Others	2.17			
Total	3.11			
Notifications:-				
Puerperal Fever } Puerperal Pyrexia }	13.93	17.59	11.52	4.15 14.34

Section B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

(a) Laboratory Facilities

Water, milk foodstuffs. sputa, swabs, etc. requiring Laboratory examination are sent to the Clinical Research Association, London.

During the year 1937 the following specimens were dealt with :—

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Swabs for diphtheria ...	47	4	43
Sputum for Tuberculosis ...	13	4	9

(b) Ambulance Facilities

1. *For Infectious Cases.* Patients are removed in the ambulance provided by the Isolation Hospital from their homes to the hospital.

2. *For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.* The Council provide a motor ambulance for the conveyance of non-infectious sick, and cases of accident. During the year the ambulance was called out in connection with 27 accidents and 54 cases of illness.

The Ambulance Service is satisfactory and efficient.

(c) Nursing in the Home

1. *General.* The Sunbury, Halliford and District Nursing Association and the Shepperton and Littleton District Nursing Association maintain, by voluntary subscriptions, two district nurses. Their services are much appreciated and in continual demand.

2. *Infectious Disease.* The home nursing of infectious disease is not undertaken by the Local Authority.

Midwives, 1937

During the year 5 midwives practised within the area, as follows :—

BRISTOW, Marian, 1, Abbott's Tilt, Assher Road, Molesey Road, Hersham.

FERON, Edith M., 59, Green Street, Sunbury.

GREENO, Jane L., Sherbourne, Crescent Road, Shepperton.

JAMES, Edith G. P., Mansard, Charlton Road, Shepperton.

BLAKE, Ada M., 44, Manor Lane, Sunbury.

No midwives are employed or subsidised by the Council.

(d) Clinics and Treatment Centres

There are Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics at Sunbury, Upper Halliford, Ashford Common and Shepperton; and School Clinics. These are under the control of the Middlesex County Council.

The District has no Institution for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children. Any such cases are admitted into the Public Assistance Institution at Stanwell.

Cases of Venereal Disease receive treatment at Richmond Hospital, The Prince of Wales Hospital, Tottenham, or the General Hospitals in London.

(e) Hospitals—Public and Voluntary

The local hospitals available are Hampton Cottage Hospital, Staines Cottage Hospital, Walton Cottage Hospital, the West Middlesex Hospital and the Staines Union Infirmary.

A certain number of cases are also received at Richmond, Weybridge, Windsor or at any of the London Hospitals.

The County Council is the authority for the provision of smallpox hospital accommodation for the whole of the administrative county. It has met its obligations by entering into an agreement with the London County Council whereby the very extensive accommodation provided by that authority has been made available for the reception of any smallpox cases occurring in the County of Middlesex.

Cases of Infectious Diseases are sent to the Isolation Hospital, Stanwell, where the accommodation is sufficient under present conditions.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

The County Sanatorium, Harefield, has accommodation for 308 adults and 70 children.

Clare Hall, South Mimms, has accommodation for 186 adults and the Public Health Hospitals of the Middlesex County Council all have beds available for the treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

A special block has been provided at the County Sanatorium Harefield, to which all patients requiring observation under residential conditions are now sent.

Surgical Tuberculosis

In cases of a non-pulmonary nature, application for admission is made to one or other of the existing institutions approved by the Ministry of Health for the treatment of tuberculosis.

(f) Legislation in Force

<i>Adoptive Acts.</i>	<i>Date of Adoption.</i>
Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890 ...	1-7-1895
Public Health Acts (Amendment Act, 1890 ... Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5.	1-8-1895
The Private Street Works Act, 1892 ...	1-8-1895
Public Health Acts (Amendment) 1907 ... certain sections in parts 2, 3, 4 and 10.	26-5-1924
Public Health Act, 1925 certain sections in parts 2 ...	16-8-1926
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. Section 1 ...	7-3-1934
Middlesex County Council Act, 1934. Part 7 ...	1-6-1935

Bye-laws and Regulations.

House Drainage Regulations (Amended in 1935)	26-9-1934
Regulations for connections with Public Sewers ...	26-9-1934
Cemetery Regulations ...	21-7-1900
Bye-laws as to Pleasure Grounds and Open Spaces	2-5-1921
Bye-laws as to New Streets and Buildings ...	21-1-1924
Bye-laws as to Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar structures used for human habitation ...	20-3-1924
Bye-laws for the Regulations of Offensive Trades	21-7-1925
Bye-laws as to New Buildings ...	16-9-1926
Bye-laws as to Cesspools (Allowed)	25-1-1933

Section C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. (i) Water

The water supply of the area is satisfactory both in quantity and quality. Approximately 90% of the dwelling houses in the District are supplied from the mains of the various water companies.

The following are the water companies serving the area :—

- (a) The Metropolitan Water Board supplies Sunbury, Sunbury Common, Upper Halliford and Charlton.
- (b) The West Surrey Water Company supplies Shepperton and Littleton.
- (c) The South West Suburban Water Company supplies Ashford Common.

There are several groups of cottage property and some private houses in the District which are dependent on tubes or shallow wells. When complaints are received, the water from these is tested. If the water is found not of good quality, or unfit for drinking through contamination, other sources of supply are found, or attachment to the main advised where possible.

The Queen Mary Reservoir is kept under observation by the Sanitary Inspector and myself and means are adopted to mitigate the nuisance of gnats and flies when it arises. In their own interests the Metropolitan Water Board take all steps necessary to deal with this matter, which is only of a temporary nature, and can be kept under by means of spraying the water with innocuous oils, and the banks with chemical solutions.

Similar conditions exist in certain disused gravel pits, ponds, etc., in the District, and means are taken to deal with these by spraying etc.

(ii) Drainage and Sewerage

The sewage of the whole District is now treated at the Sewage Disposal Works at Mogden.

2. Rivers and Streams

The rivers and streams in the District are kept under frequent observation.

3. (i) Closet Accommodation

In the whole area approximately 90% of the houses are provided with water closets. Of the remainder various types of privies, pail and earth closets are in use. 40 privies and 28 pail closets were abolished during the year and replaced by water closets.

During the year 774 premises made connection to the Council's sewer.

(ii) Public Cleansing

In all parts of the District there is a weekly collection of refuse by motor covered vehicles.

All scavenging is carried out by the Council.

The cleansing of earth closets in the Ashford Common district is carried out by the Contractors on behalf of the Council. In other parts of the area, the cleansing is carried out by the occupiers of the premises.

All refuse from the Dust Collecting Vehicles is efficiently disposed of by incineration at the Council's Destructor Works.

The excreta from pail closets, privies, etc., is disposed of by burial, or by spreading on agricultural land.

Cesspools are cleansed by a Motor Cesspool Exhauster and conveyed to the Sewage Disposal Works.

(iii) Sanitary Inspection of Area

A report dealing with :—

- (a) The nature and number of inspections ;
- (b) The number of notices served ;
- (c) The result of the services of such notices
will be found in the report of the Sanitary Inspector which
is at the end of this report.

(iv) Shops

No statutory action under the provisions of the Shops Act 1934 was taken during the year . In several instances, however, improvements in ventilation, heating and sanitary accommodation have been carried out by the occupiers.

(v) Smoke Abatement

No Statutory action has been taken during the year with regard to abatement of nuisances arising from smoke in this District. Complaints were received respecting the emission of black smoke from the chimneys of steam navvies in use at gravel pits and several regarding a paper factory, but it was not necessary to take any special action. In the case of the paper factory, improvement was obtained by the provision of mechanical stoking apparatus and the use of smokeless fuel.

(vi) Swimming Baths and Pools

There is one Swimming Bath open to the Public in Sunbury under the control of the Council. It is emptied thrice weekly and chlorinated.

(viii) Eradication of Bugs

(1) In 1937, 20 Council houses and 23 other houses were found to be infested with bed bugs.

(2) For freeing infested houses from bed bugs, fumigation by "Cimex" and spraying with "Zaldecide" are carried out by the Council.

(3) The belongings of tenants from condemned houses are subjected to fumigation before removal to Council houses.

(4) The work of disinfestation is carried out by the Local Authority.

(5) Tenants in all cases are given advice on the habits of vermin and their eradication.

4. Schools

The sanitary condition and water supply of the public elementary schools is satisfactory. Some of the buildings lack the advantages of those more modern. These premises are visited periodically by the Sanitary Inspector.

The health of the scholars is closely observed by the teachers, and cases of illness, poor health, defective vision or hearing, etc., are referred to the School Medical Officers.

The spread of infectious diseases is kept under control by exclusion of contacts and cases of doubtful infection. The training and experience of senior teachers in recognising cases of infection is invaluable in limiting the spread of infectious disease among school children.

HOUSING

The problem of Housing continues to receive attention by the Council, and improvement in Housing conditions generally continues.

During the year the Council erected 8 houses and 4 bungalows on the Halliford Close Estate, for the re-housing of persons displaced from condemned homes.

List of Council Houses

Acacia Avenue	...	30
Allen Road	...	26
Baldwins Cottages	...	10
Beards Road	...	42
Cavendish Road	...	100
Charlton Lane	...	12
Charlton Road	...	24
Green Leas Estate	...	66
Halliford Close	...	20
Laytons Lane	...	26
Manor Lane	...	12
Nursery Road	...	19
Nursery Terrace	...	6
Stanley Cottages	...	16
Sutherland Avenue	...	47
Windmill Terrace	...	22
Windmill Road	...	6
The Cottage, Green Way	...	1
		<hr/>
		485
		<hr/>

Housing Statistics

A. Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a)	Total	...	...	...	...	364
(b)	(i)	By the Local Authority	...	...	...	12
	(ii)	By private enterprise	...	...	...	352

B.	Number of dwelling-houses owned by the Local Authority	...	...	...	485
1.	Housing Act, 1919	...	...	...	66
2.	Housing Act, 1923	...	...	...	182
3.	Housing Act, 1924	...	...	...	90
4.	Housing Act, 1925 (Self Supporting)	...	...	...	60
5.	Housing Act, 1930	...	...	...	75
6.	Other houses	...	...	...	12

The following information is supplied at the request of the Ministry of Health :—

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—*(1936)
 - (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 657
 - (b) Number of inspections (including re-inspections) made for the purpose ... 2354
 - (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) (above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... 98
 - (b) Number of inspections (including re-inspections) made for the purpose ... 505
 - (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... 9
 - (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 119

2. *Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices :—*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	103
---	--------	-----

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—*

a.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
---	-----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :

(a) By owners	Nil
---------------	--------	-----

(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil
---	-----

b.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	10
--	--------	----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners	10
---------------	--------	----

(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil
---	-----

c.—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	20
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(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	16
(d).—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :			
(1)	Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	... ..	Nil
(2)	Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit	...	Nil
4.—Housing Act 1936—Overcrowding :—			
(a)	(i) No. of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	... ..	29
	(ii) No. of families dwelling therein	...	29
	(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein		221
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	... ..	2
(c)	(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	... ..	25
	(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	... ..	113
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.	...	Nil
(e)	Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report.	... ..	Nil

Factories and Workshops

All the factories and workshops in the district have been inspected during the year and the various sanitary defects remedied in consequence.

The following tables are on the lines of those issued by the Home Office, so far as they affect this district, showing particulars of inspections, etc.

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES. Including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector :

PREMISES. (1)	NUMBER OF		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	35	1	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	54	3	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	40	1	—
TOTAL	129	5	—

2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, & WORKPLACES

PARTICULARS (1)	NUMBER OF			Number of off- ences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted. (2)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
<i>Nuisance under the Public Health Acts :</i>				
Want of cleanliness ...	5	5	—	—
Want of Ventilation ...				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors				
Other nuisances				
Sanitary accommodation	2	2		
} insufficient				
} unsuitable	1	1		
} or defective				
} not separate				
} for sexes ...				
TOTAL	8	8	Nil	Nil

3. OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108 ... Nil.

Section E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

Farms and Dairies where milk is supplied and sold are periodically inspected in regard to cleanliness and sanitary conditions. No outbreak of infectious disease attributable to milk occurred during the year, and no action had to be taken under the Milk & Dairies Order, 1926 and the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

The supply of a clean safe milk is one of the most serious food problems of the present day. Many diseases may be spread through infected milk, but the Milk Trade generally is giving special scientific attention in the production of a cleaner milk, and the manner of vending is still improving.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The inspection of meat is mainly controlled by the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924. The carcasses of all animals slaughtered in the district are inspected by the Sanitary Inspector and generally are of good quality. A large proportion of the meat consumed in the district is bought at the London Markets. A detailed list of inspections appears in the report of the Sanitary Inspector.

Frequent visits were made to butchers' and other shops where food is prepared or exposed for sale and a certain quantity of meat and other food was condemned.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	17	86	179	273	—
Number inspected	17	86	179	273	3773
All diseases except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	1	28
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1	15	1	10	83
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis ...	app. 6%	17.4%	.57%	.4%	2.94%
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	1	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	2	17	—	—	167
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culoses ...	11.76%	20.93%	—	—	4.45%

(c) SALE OF FOODS & DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT.

I am indebted to the Chief Officer of the Public Control Department of the Middlesex County Council for the following report as to samples purchased in this area during 1937.

<i>Article.</i>					<i>Taken.</i>	<i>Adulterated.</i>
Milk	...	...	...	...	24	—
Lemon Sole	...	...	...	...	2	—
Lambs Liver	...	...	...	...	3	—
Whisky	...	...	...	...	1	—
Sausages	...	...	...	...	2	—
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	1	—

Section F.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

During 1937 there were 98 Notifications of Infectious Disease as against 63 the previous year.

Diphtheria. There were 4 cases (7 in 1936) and all were admitted to hospital. There were no deaths.

The cases occurred as follows in the Wards :—
Sunbury 1, Sunbury Common 1 and Ashford Common 2.

A supply of diphtheria antitoxin is kept at the Public Health Department for use by local medical practitioners.

Immunisation for Diphtheria. No action by the Council is taken in the matter of Immunisation of School children, but the question is under consideration.

Scarlet Fever. There were 57 cases as against 35 in 1936. All except 3 were removed to hospital.

Sunbury Ward 8, Sunbury Common Ward 13, Ashford & Halliford Ward 10, Shepperton Ward 26.

Puerperal Pyrexia. Only one case notified and admitted to hospital.

Pneumonia. Only 4 cases were notified (one admitted to hospital).

Erysipelas. Three cases notified, all nursed at home.

Chickenpox. 12 cases were notified by medical practitioners, but many more occurred in the District and were reported by the Head Teachers of Schools.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. Two cases notified in the District, one sent to hospital.

Anterior Poliomyelitis. Two cases occurred in the District in 1937. One only notified. Both fatal.

Non-Notifiable Diseases

Cases of Mumps, Chickenpox, Measles, Whooping Cough, and Impetigo, were notified from the Schools.

Cancer. During 1937 there were 30 deaths from Cancer in its various forms. The ages varied from 41 to 83. (In 1936 there were 23 deaths).

Prevalence of Cancer in relation to Age, Sex and Organs

<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Organ</i>
54	M	Prostate
69	M	Oesophagus
86	M	Rectum
56	F	Breast
78	F	Stomach
52	M	Maxilla
67	M	Stomach
45	M	Liver and Lung
74	M	Prostate

73	F	Liver
70	F	Uterus
52	F	Liver and Colon
43	F	Breast and Liver, etc.
66	F	Pancreas
69	F	Oesophagus
69	F	Liver
55	M	Oesophagus
77	F	Ventriculi
83	F	Pancreas
50	F	Pharynx
63	F	Liver and Colon
41	F	Posterior mediastinum glands
62	M	Mouth
47	F	Liver and stomach
55	F	R. Antrum
63	F	Ovaries
65	F	Vulva
76	F	Rodent Ulcer
46	F	Ovaries
77	F	Upper Jaw

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

It was not necessary for any action to be taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act 1925 or under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936 for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes during the past year.

TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY.

...

13 new cases were notified during 1937, 5 by medical practitioners and 8 from hospitals and sanatoria.

There were 7 deaths, 2 males and 5 females.

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

No new cases were notified during the year. There was one death.

Cases of tuberculosis are efficiently notified in the area and it has not been found necessary to take proceedings in any case of wilful neglect or refusal to notify.

There is no evidence of excessive incidence of, or mortality from tuberculosis in any particular occupation in the area.

Tubercular disease is undoubtedly diminishing, due to healthier hygienic conditions and the better control of food, especially milk. The strict and vigilant inspection of meat for human consumption, and the rejection of carcasses effected by tubercle, help to safeguard the public health; and the purveying of milk properly sterilised and bottled has also helped materially to diminish the risk of development of tubercular glands in children, a condition which was formally much more prevalent, and a cause of bad health.

During the year no action was required to be taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925 or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act 1925 or Section 172 of the Public Health Act 1936.

The premises where death has occurred from Tuberculosis or from which the patient has been sent to a Sanatorium, or otherwise arranged for, are disinfected by the Sanitary Inspector. In the cases of patients treated at home, instruction is given as to the proper use of disinfectants, which are supplied by the Council.

Cases of Tuberculosis, after being notified to the Medical Officer of Health, are referred to the Tuberculosis Medical Officers appointed by the County Council who arrange for the appropriate treatment in each case. Suitable cases are sent to Sanatoria or to special hospitals for the treatment of Tubercular diseases.

There are Dispensaries for the treatment of Tuberculosis at Staines, Hounslow and Twickenham. Cases suitable for Sanatorium treatment are sent to Clare Hall, Harefield, or elsewhere.

Tuberculosis, 1937

AGE PERIODS, YEARS	NEW CASES.				DEATHS ALL CASES.			
	Pul.		Non-Pul.		Pul.		Non-Pul.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
16—20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21—25	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
26—35	2	2	—	—	—	3	—	—
36—45	5	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
46—55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56—65	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	10	3	—	—	2	3	—	1

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) During the Year 1937.

Disease	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	57	54	—
Diphtheria	4	4	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	—
Pneumonia	4	1	—
Erysipelas	3	—	—
Chickenpox	12	—	—
Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	1	—

Infectious Diseases Notified During 1937.

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Chickenpox	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Anterior Poliomyelitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Months Totals
January	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
February	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
March	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
April	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	5
May	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7
June	12	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	17
July	10	3	2	—	1	—	—	1	17
August	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8
September	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
October	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	8
November	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	6
December	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
TOTALS	57	4	12	4	3	1	1	2	84

GENERAL REPORT OF THE AREA

The area continues to be a very healthy one and hygienic conditions improve steadily. The death rate is below the average. The rate for 1937 (11.4 per 1,000) is below the rate for England and Wales (12.4). The birth rate (15.4) is rather less than that of the previous year. The population of the district is increasing rapidly owing to the great increase in house building that is taking place.

The amount of Infectious Disease during 1937 was low. There were only 4 cases of diphtheria but rather more cases of Scarlet Fever than in the previous year. The water supply is better. More houses (50), which were formerly dependent on pump and wells, have been connected with the main.

The West Middlesex Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme and the Council's local sewerage schemes for the previously unsewered parts of the area—Ashford Common, Charlton and Halliford, and Shepperton—have been in operation since June 1936, and, during 1937, 774 houses were connected to the sewers.

Housing conditions continue to improve as a result of the policy of the Council. Under the Housing Act 1930, attention has been given to "Slum Clearance", the reconditioning of dilapidated properties, and the acquisition of suitable land for building purposes. The Council have also under consideration the acquisition of further land for additional open spaces.

During 1937 three hard tennis courts, and swings, etc., for children were established on the Cedars Recreation Ground, and a new Sports Pavilion was erected on Littleton Recreation Ground.

The demand for Council houses still continues great and there is a considerable waiting list. Careful selection is made of tenants so that as little damage as possible is done to Council

property. But cases arise where a poorer class of tenant has been given a Council house out of consideration of their poverty and condition, and the result has been that dirty habits have not been changed, and the rent is in arrears. This is a problem that is constantly facing the Council. In the majority of cases, however, the improved housing condition has improved the standard of living as far as present economic conditions allow.

Verminous infestations in some houses of the working classes is properly dealt with when complaints are made.

In conclusion I wish to express my thanks to the Officials and Staff of the Council in the different departments for their cordial assistance in various ways, and specially to Mr. T. J. Moore, the Sanitary Inspector, for the thorough and conscientious way in which he carries out all his duties. In all departments of his work, which increases greatly from year to year, he has been efficient and painstaking.

Mr. Steel, the Assistant Sanitary Inspector, has performed all the work allotted to him in a very satisfactory manner.

To Mrs. Lukyn I wish to express my thanks for the careful and accurate manner in which records are kept. In the summary and tabulation of statistics and information required for this report, and for her clerical assistance and help in all the work of the Public Health Department, I wish to record my thanks and appreciation.

I also wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council for their consideration and support in all matters affecting the Public Health of the District.

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. URQUHART,

Medical Officer of Health.

Annual Report of Sanitary Inspector for the year 1937

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District
Council of Sunbury-on-Thames.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my eighth annual report, which deals with the work carried out during the year 1937, in connection with the administration of the various statutes and byelaws relating to Public Health in force within the district.

The total number of inspections and visits made during the year was 3768 as compared with 3071 during the year 1936.

On 423 premises sanitary defects to the number of 1903 were discovered. Arising out of these defects, it was found necessary to serve 219 "preliminary" and 31 statutory notices.

At the end of the year 1717 of the nuisances or defects had been abated.

The customary systematic inspection of the district has been maintained and all insanitary conditions discovered in connection with house property and other premises which come under the control of the Department, have been promptly dealt with.

The necessity for the maintenance of a thorough system of inspection of sanitary works in progress is exemplified by the number of defects which are constantly discovered as the result of examinations made. Alterations and amendments, which are not infrequently required, can also be made with the minimum amount of trouble or expense, if dealt with before the work has advanced.

In accordance with the instructions of your Medical Officer of Health, the necessary enquiries have been made in respect of each case of infectious disease, and his directions have been promptly carried out in respect of the disinfection of premises.

Detailed information of the work carried out by your Inspector is appended as follows :—

SANITARY INSPECTION OF AREA. INSPECTIONS.

The total number of inspections and re-inspections made in regard to each section of work is recorded in the appended table.

Houses inspected under Public Health or Housing Acts	657
Re-inspections and Inspections of works in progress ...	1697
Special Visits—Advisory Interviews, etc.	67
Inspections of Caravans and Temporary Buildings ...	50
Slaughterhouses (re Inspection of Meat)	401
Inspection of Butchers and other food shops	198
Inspection of Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops ...	45
Inspection of Shops	203
Inspection of Factories and Workshops (including Bakehouses and Outworkers)	129
Visits re Infectious Disease	120
Premises other than dwelling-houses inspected under Public Health Acts	187
Miscellaneous	12
TOTAL NUMBER of Inspections and Re-inspections	<u>3768</u>

COMPLAINTS

Number of Complaints received	156
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These were promptly investigated and in those cases in which the Council had power to interfere, the necessary steps were immediately taken to remove the cause of complaint.

NOTICES SERVED

Informal Notices (Written)	...	...	...	219
Statutory Notices : Public Health Act, 1875, Section 36				19
do.	do.	do.	94	12
Number of defects or nuisances discovered	...	...		1903
Number of defects or nuisances remedied	...	...		1717

Summary of Sanitary Improvements and Remedial Works during the year 1937

Number of houses and premises drained or redrained				116
Drains cleansed from obstruction or repaired	...	...		40
New manholes provided to existing drains	...	...		8
New gully traps fixed	...	...	...	53
New gully curbs provided or repaired	...	...		47
Fresh Air Inlets provided or repaired	...	...		14
Soil pipes and ventilating shafts provided or repaired...				18
Cesspools abolished	...	...	...	87
Cesspools cleaned	...	...	...	106
New W.C. basins fixed	...	...	...	76

W.C.s unstopped, cleaned or repaired	...	...	18
New flushing cisterns fitted to W.C.s	...	...	68
Existing flushing apparatus repaired	...	...	17
New W.C. apartments provided	...	...	24
Privies abolished	...	...	40
Pail closets abolished	...	...	28
Yards paved or existing yard paving repaired	...	...	33
Dustbins provided...	...	...	97
Roofs repaired	...	...	33
Rain water pipes and/or eaves guttering renewed or repaired	...	...	43
Damp walls remedied (a) Provision of damp proof course			24
(b) Walls repointed, repaired or renewed	...	...	60
Ventilation under floors provided	...	...	24
Floors of rooms relaid or repaired	...	...	23
Rooms cleansed, distempered and re-papered	...	...	237
Lighting and ventilation of rooms improved	...	...	17
Windows repaired or made to open	...	...	84
Staircases repaired and/or lighted	...	...	6
Doors provided or repaired...	...	...	27
Stove ranges and copper provided or repaired	...	...	33
Water supplies improved	...	...	108
New sinks provided	...	...	114
Waste pipes repaired, trapped or unstopped	...	...	12
New larder accommodation provided...	...	...	15

Nuisance from overcrowding abated...	...	..	25
Nuisance from keeping of animals abated	...	..	4
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	12
Camping sites cleansed	...	...	3
Houses demolished	...	...	12
Factory and workshop contraventions remedied		...	8
Slaughterhouse contraventions remedied	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	12

Infectious Disease and Disinfection

69 rooms were fumigated and the walls of the rooms were stripped and cleansed, after notifiable infectious diseases, under the direction of your Medical Officer of Health.

In addition, 105 rooms at 45 houses were fumigated and sprayed with vermicide owing to their verminous condition.

House Drainage and Closet Accommodation

116 premises in the district were provided with a proper system of drainage and the existing drains at 30 other premises were properly repaired or amended.

All new drains were subjected to a "water test" before and after the ground had been filled in.

40 privies and 28 pail closets were abolished during the year and replaced by water closets.

Council Houses

The Council Housing Estates again received full attention. In the early part of the year a systematic house-to-house survey was made of all the Council houses in Acacia Avenue, Charlton Lane, Charlton Road, Halliford Close, Windmill Road, Windmill Terrace.

Complaints were promptly investigated and where necessary any remedial works were carried out under the supervision of your Surveyor.

In 20 instances Council houses were found to be infested with vermin; necessary action was taken to abate such nuisances. It is now the practice of the Public Health Department to fumigate the bedrooms of Council houses as they become vacant, also the household effects of the ingoing tenant.

Investigations of the living conditions of all applicants for Council houses living within the Urban District have been carried out and a revised list submitted to the Housing Committee of families who have a reasonable claim to a Council house on Health grounds. During the year, 20 families were allocated Council houses for the abatement of nuisance from overcrowding.

House to House Inspections

The Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932, require the Local Authority to make provisions for a thorough inspection to be carried out, from time to time, of the dwelling-houses in their District. The chief object of the inspection is to ascertain the state of the houses in relation to the following matters, namely :

- (1) The adequacy and accessibility of the water supply;
- (2) The arrangements for preventing the contamination of the water supply.
- (3) The adequacy and accessibility of sanitary accommodation or of other conveniences;
- (4) Drainage;
- (5) The condition of the house in regard to light, the free circulation of air, dampness and cleanliness;
- (6) The paving, drainage, and sanitary condition of any courtyard or passage, or outhouse, belonging to or occupied with the house;
- (7) The arrangements for the deposit of refuse or ashes;

- (8) The existence of any room which would by virtue of subsection (1) of section 18 of the Act of 1925 be unfit for human habitation;
- (9) Any defects in other matters which may tend to render the house in any respect unfit for human habitation.
- (10) The extent to which by reason of disrepair or sanitary defects, as defined in section 188 of the Housing Act, 1936, the house falls short of the provision of any Bye-laws in operation in the District or of the general standard of housing accommodation for the working classes in the district.

In compliance with the above Regulations, 98 houses in areas scheduled to be dealt with, were inspected during the year. In addition under this heading 39 houses were inspected on complaint, 67 following an occurrence of infectious disease, and 156 Council houses.

297 houses were measured re Overcrowding (Housing Act), 1936.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901

The Factories, Workshops or Workplaces on the Register number 65. The provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, which your Council has to administer, relate chiefly to the following matters :

- 1. (a) Cleanliness.
 - (b) Air Space.
 - (c) Ventilation.
 - (d) Drainage.
 - (e) Provisions of Sanitary Conveniences for both sexes.
2. The provision of means of escape in case of fire in Factories and Workshops in which more than 40 persons are employed.

3. Sanitary Regulations for Bakehouses.

4. Homework.

The usual periodical visits have been maintained and the sanitary defects discovered were properly remedied by the persons responsible.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

The inspection and supervision of food supplies received a large amount of attention.

Milk Supply

There are 8 cowkeepers on the register, of whom 4 are also dairymen, and 4 dairymen who are not cowkeepers.

There are also 8 dairymen on the register who supply milk in the District but whose place of business is outside the District.

There is one Accredited milk producer in the District, two retailers are licensed to sell "Tuberculin Tested" milk, and three "Pasteurised" milk.

Notwithstanding the fact that generally there is a marked improvement in the care which is being exercised by the majority of cowkeepers and dairymen in the production of wholesome milk, in several instances greater attention to general cleanliness is needed, in one case it was necessary to serve informal notices regarding the condition and drainage of cowsheds.

The Veterinary inspection of cows kept in the District is undertaken by the Middlesex County Council.

Slaughterhouses and Meat

There are 4 slaughterhouses and 1 knacker's yard in the District, the occupier of each being licensed by the Council for a period of one year.

The slaughterhouses are kept under constant observation, and the necessary steps have been taken to secure proper compliance with the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, and your Council's Bye-laws, especially in regard to cleanliness, removal of offal, limewashing, etc.

Visits to these premises as hitherto, have been as far as possible at the time of slaughter, so that the carcasses and viscera could be properly examined and any abnormal conditions more easily detected.

The number of visits to slaughterhouses was 401 for the purpose of Meat Inspection. Under the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, 11 persons were licensed to slaughter certain animals in slaughterhouses and knacker's yards. the year is as follows :

The total amount of carcasses inspected after slaughter during the year was as follows :-

Beasts 103; calves 179; sheep 273; pigs 3773. Total 4328

The 19 butcher's shops have been inspected and observation kept upon the vehicles used for the conveyance of meat. Generally the provisions of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations have been observed. In no instance was it necessary to take formal action in dealing with contraventions.

The following diseased and/or unsound meat and other foods were detected, surrendered and destroyed.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Bovines

- 1 carcass and offal.
- 11 heads and tongues.
- 3 livers.
- 8 mesenteries.
- 17 sets of lungs.

Swine

- 1 carcass and offal.
- 27 heads.
- 167 miscellaneous organs.

CONDITIONS OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

Bovines

16 miscellaneous organs.

Swine

28 carcasses and offal.

83 miscellaneous organs.

Sheep.

1 carcase and offal.

10 miscellaneous organs.

Other Food Premises

Other premises where food is prepared have been regularly inspected and 198 visits have been made for this purpose. In no case has any food purveyor raised any objection to his premises and goods being inspected.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 9 bakehouses in use in the District, 3 of which are factory bakehouses. In two instances it was necessary to call the occupier's attention to breaches of the special clauses of the Factory and Workshop Acts which regulate the premises.

ICE CREAM PREMISES.

The premises where ice-cream was sold were visited during the summer months. In four instances this commodity was made on the premises.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

There are four premises in the district where the business of fish frying is carried on. Regular inspections have been made to ensure that cleansing and limewashing are carried out as required, and that care is taken to prevent offensive odours arising. On the whole the trade is conducted satisfactorily.

SHOPS ACTS.

In the administration of the Shops Acts, 203 visits and inspections were made during the year.

A number of minor infringements have been observed, but in each case a word of warning has been sufficient to ensure full compliance.

Six premises were structurally improved and provided with additional conveniences.

GAME LICENCES.

Four applications were received under Section 27 of the Local Government Act, 1894, from tradesmen in the District for licences to deal in game.

A licence was granted in each case.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

Complaints of the presence of rats and mice were referred to the Middlesex County Council who are the authority under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919. In several instances where it was suspected that the invasion was due to insanitary conditions inspections were made, and defects found were dealt with.

RIVERS, STREAMS, PONDS AND DITCHES.

Under the supervision of your Medical Officer of Health, several ponds, stagnant pools and ditches, were sprayed with oil or special solution to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes.

TENTS, VANS, AND SIMILAR STRUCTURES.

These premises again received attention and the Council's bye-laws regarding them enforced.

In several instances vans occupied by persons of the normal type were brought into the District, and attempts to form colonies were made at Charlton Road, Ashford Common, and in "The Greyhound " field, Sunbury.

Difficulty has been experienced in dealing with the week-end camper. The prevention of abuses and the control of these temporary camps, in the absence of proper conveniences is a serious problem and almost an impossible task.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

It was not necessary to institute any legal proceedings during the year.

CONCLUSION.

I desire to record my appreciation of the manner in which Mrs. O. W. Lukyn and Mr. T. Steel have carried out their duties, and to acknowledge the kind co-operation of Dr. Urquhart, Medical Officer of Health; also to thank the Officers of other Departments for their unvarying courtesy and help.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. J. MOORE,

Sanitary Inspector.

